molecular weight of polypropylene glycol and a weight ratio of the ethylene oxide to be added and the classification list thereof is shown in Fig. 1.--

Rewrite the first full paragraph of page 5 as follows:

--Industrial utilization of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycols includes aperients, ointment bases, artificial blood, coating for tablets, excipients, solubilizers or solubilizing agents for injections and others in the field of pharmaceutics, in addition to the use as general cleaning agents or antifoamings. In particular, Pluronic F-68 (a molecular weight of polypropylene glycol of 1,750 and an ethylene oxide content of 80%) has a remarkable antihemolytic action and has been marketed in the name of EXOCOPOL® from the Green Cross Corporation as an additive for extracorporeal circulation of blood. It is apparent from the results of toxicity tests using various animals that polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycols have extremely low toxicity and low irritative property, with no reports on possible side-effects such as antigenicity and so on (Fragrance Journal, 7, 82-87, 1974). The results of toxicity tests are shown in Table 1.--

Rewrite the first 14 lines of page 7 as follows:

--morphogenetic repairing material wherein a concentration of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycols as described above in an aqueous solution is about 10-50%. It is known that the reversible phase transition temperature of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycols varies in general depending on the concentration of their

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